FORGOTTEN SEA FIGHT OF REVOLUTION A YANKEE VICTORY

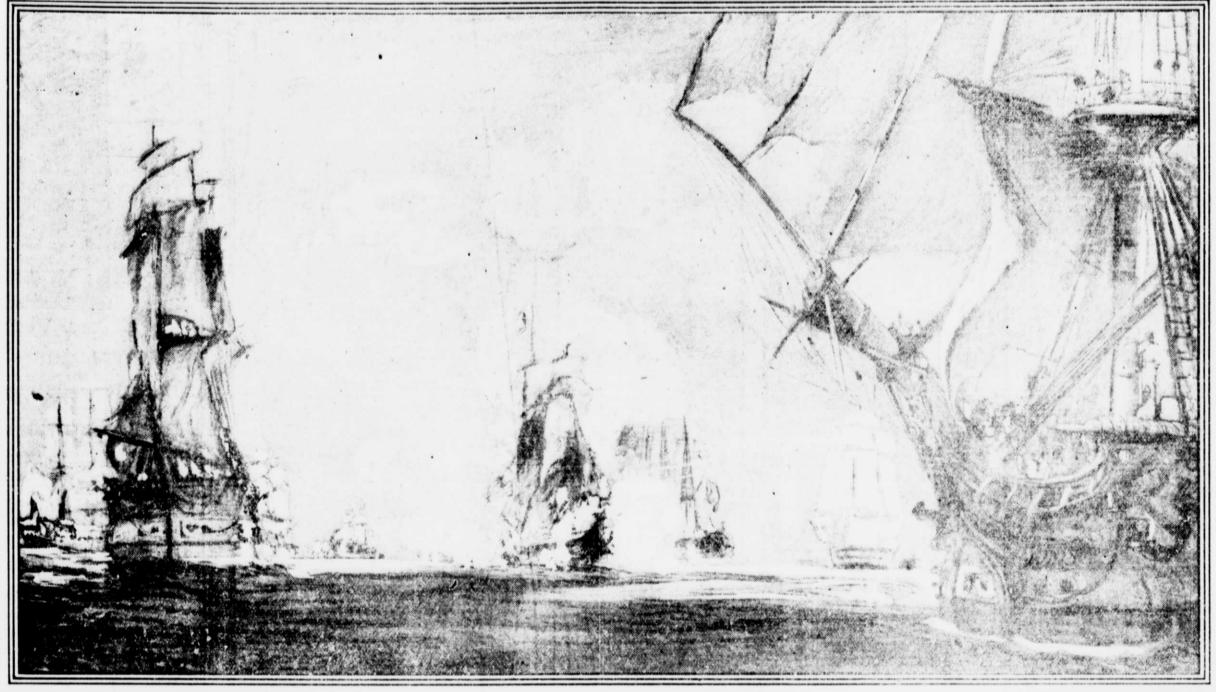
Engagement of the General Arnold and the Nanny off Cape Finisterre Unearthed After Many Years.

URING the last few years a thorough research has been made in American and Euroarchives which has brought light so many new records bearing on the American Revolution as substantially to enlarge the historical perspective of our struggle for independence. The archives in Edin-Lurgh, Scotland; in London and in Bermuda and the Bahamas were especially rich in new material of the highest historical and popular interest. A number of ocean battles and other important operations on the sea which hitherto have escaped any mention in American official reports and histories have been unearthed.

One of the forgotten ocean battles of the Revolution was that between the American war brig General Arnold, Capt. Moses Brown (afterward Captain, U. S. N.), and the English war brig Nanny, Capt. Thomas Beynon, fought off Cape Finisterre, Spain, May 20, 1779. The General Arnold was armed with twenty 6 pounders and the Nanny with sixteen 6 and 9 pounders, which made the two vessels about equal in shot weight. The General Arnold sailed from Cape Ann Roads on February 25, 1779, and when off the Western Islands fought off, after a desperate action, the British warship Gregson-another forgotten

Arriving at Coruna, Spain, Capt. Brown gave the General Arnold a thorough overhauling. Sailing again, he had left this port only a few days when at 6 o'clock on the morning of May 20, while off Cape Finisterre, he descried a sail slowly developing above the horizon.

In an instant all was attention and interest aboard the war brig "as she pricked up her ears and prepared to crawl stealthily upon the prey." Apparently the stranger had been as keen eyed as the Yankee, for scarcely to approach the newcomer than the latter was observed altering her upin the direction of the General Arnold. It required only a glance to show that the stranger was anxious to meet the American vessel.



The engagement of the American brig General Arnold and the English brig Nanny off Cape Finisterre, Spain. May 20, 1779. From the painting by Henry Reuterdahl.

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Daring Capt. Brown Attacked and Defeated Enemy in View of Great Merchant Convov

well on both sides and we were soon left destitute of rigging and sails. As I engaged under topsails and jib, we were soon shattered below and aloft.

"I got the Nanny before the wind and fought an hour that way, one pump going, till we had seven feet of water in the hold. I thought it time to give up the battle, as our ship was a long time in recovering her sallies [rolling] and began to be waterlogged. We were so close that I told him I had struck and then hauled down my colors.

"The privateer [General Arnold] was in a shattered condition. Her foreyard was shot away and lying on the forecastle; a piece was out of her mainmast, so that he could make no sail until it was fished. All her running rigging was entirely and backstays. None of her sails escaped injury except her mainsail. By the time we were out of the Nanny the water was up to her lower deck and she quickly sank.

"When Capt. Brown heard of the small number of men I had he asked me what I meant by engaging him so long. I told him I was then his prisoner and hoped he would not call me to account for what I had done before I hauled down my colors. He said that he approved of all that I had done and treated my officers and myself like gentlemen, and my

people as his own. "I had only two men wounded, and they with splinters. The cook, I believe, was drowned, as he never came on board the privateer [General Arnold]. Nothing was saved but the ensign and that was full of holes. • • • The privateer [General Arnold] had six men wounded and is the same that fought the Gregson of Liverpool."

While the General Arnold and Nanny were engaged in their tooth and nail struggle three frigates were observed putting out from the great fleet and by availing themselves of fitful gusts of breezes that occasionally rippled the satinlike surface of the ocean swells gradually made their way toward the combatants. Fearing that they might be English Capt. Brown, after the surrender of the

les in the city who have Plan Pronounced a Suc-

CITY OFFICIALS GIVE OPINIONS ON THE VALUE OF POLICEWOMEN

Commissioner Woods There is one notable exception to this ceives the same salary as a policeman \$85 per month," writes J. E. Henders readily than a man can, chorus, however, that of Topeka, Kan. of the same grade. She has been on the son, clerk to the Commission of Pub. which her advice and ex-

the value of women in performing "In attaching the hardware to the But owing to the conditions in this date: city he does not deem it wise to "If I have any sense of humor, the

extend their activities. now and then there are violations of a policeman is to protect property and law, evidence of which can be obtained by men with great difficulty neither. To decorate her with a star and with less difficulty by women. and send her out to do patrol duty In some of the 'white slave' cases merely is to give her license to meddle made by this department during the with her neighbors' business." current year the evidence of women especially employed for this work in direct contrast to that of other city was of great value, and probably officials. The city of Salem, Mass.

tain special work that can be done predecessor appointed a policewoman by women. I am of the opinion that about two years ago, and that she is it is better to go outside the depart- the only one now on the force. ment and employ women specially for "She has no particular duties as-this purpose, unless the department signed her," continues Mayor O'Keefe, can be so organized that we would "she wears no uniform, she receives have a very large number of women no salary, she simply wears a badge. on the force. The reasons for this Her name is Miss Ethel Osborne, and are obvious. Should we have a very she was appointed principally for the email number of policewomen, their purpose of censoring dances and picidentity would soon become well ture houses.
known to the criminal classes against "I wish to say that our city is com-

whom their work was directed. the services of women probation offi- crime by women is increasing at all, cers in courts, but I am of the opin- in fact we have but three or four ion that these women are more prof- locked up in the course of a year, and icably employed under the direction of the various courts than they would be under the direction of the Police Department.

would require a very careful study has been a success." He adds that of a scheme of organization; that the services of this woman have to say, were women generally proved very helpful in the prevention sed in the department we would of excessive drinking and other dehave to have women sergeants, moralizing influences.

women lieutenants, and so forth. It will be noticed that in most of With the brief consideration that I these official statements regarding the have given this subject I can see diffi-culties which in my opinion prevent, made not that they are especially valat the present time at least, the gen- uable in arresting criminals, but their

ties which in large measure are pe- which employs a single woman on the culiar to this particular municipality, force. praise is uttered for their work, ber of the police department and re-

xtend their activities.
"It is my experience," he says, "that world. As I understand it, the duty of

without their evidence convictions it would appear, has had but a limited trial of the innovation. The "Notwithstanding the value of cer- Mayor, M. J. O'Keefe, writes that his

hom their work was directed.
"I have observed the great value of by womenkind. I do not think that

The general use of policewomen hesitancy in asserting that "the plan

eral use of policewomen."

While Commissioner Woods sees difficulties in the way of employing policewomen in New York city, difficulties. Baker, chief of police of Racine, Wis.

The is one notable exception to this power, that of Topeka, Kan, however, that of Topeka, Kan, h

a distinctive as that drawn by a patrolman when he tre principally commences service. reventing thought-s and wemen from not wear uniforms," writes L. C. sary to arrest office, "and their duties are not specifi-is to protect cally defined. They aim especially to street, to follow closely the arrival of er's Commis- strange girls at the depot and give

Pulle Softy, tells in detail them advice as to what to avoid in the He writes city, to keep an eye on dance halls and generally to lend assistance to t deat of time in girls obliged to be on the streets day hotels, de- or night. is and other "Their services have thus far been very helpful, as they are able to have a could not and they observe many their homes. things which a man would overlook or misunderstand." entitiens. Proes know her and
cate with her in

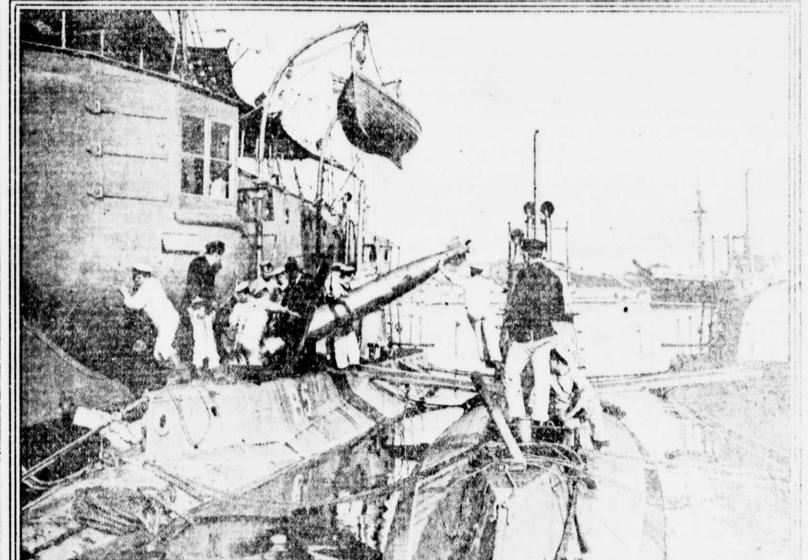
s started a conforcement of laws and ordinances framed to prevent juvenile delinquencopied forty-flye his evidently has found this experiment

'Our two women police officers were Class Went to named one year ago for the special to they are purpose of assisting in the enforcement of laws and ordinances framed to For the and prevent juvenile delinquency. Their assistance in this direction has been most valuable. From time to time of 'where either women or juveniles were if it involved, and in this case their work the bas been most helpfut. In addition to

other duties they are now supervising

"Women were added to our force af. 1930 ter a good deal of hesitation, due to 0=10 the fact that a previous trial had been 1930 wholly a failure. Their work has been would be added now were to triation for police protect ons to permit it. I shall a but

police work of special nature; in fact, he gives them hearty credit therefor, But owing to the conditions in this recorded in the public prints of that



yet in almost all other cities where women are so employed nothing but writes Chief Baker, "is a regular membeen taken in a British dockyard.